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MAY 22 2002

TECH CENTER 1600/2900

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 279,417/1998

Laid-Open Date: October 20, 1998

Application No.: 082,674/1997

Application Date: April 1, 1997

Request for Examination: Not made

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Title of the Invention:

EXTERNALLY APPLICABLE AGENT TO THE SKIN

Abstract: (Amended)

[Problems]

This invention provides an externally applicable agent to the skin which significantly suppresses the skin irritation and also has excellent antiseptic and antifungal actions. It further provides an externally applicable agent to the skin having a high stability.

[Means for Resolution]

This invention is characterized in containing phenoxyethanol and bisabolol. Preferably, the content of phenoxyethanol is 0.05-3.0% and that of bisabolol is 0.01-3.0%.

Claims

1. An externally applicable agent to the skin which is

characterized in containing phenoxyethanol and bisabolol.

2. The externally applicable agent to the skin according to claim 1, wherein the content of phenoxyethanol is 0.05-3.0% and that of bisabolol is 0.01-3.0%.

3. The externally applicable agent to the skin according to claim 1 or 2, wherein an ultraviolet ray absorber and/or a metal ion sequestering agent are/is further contained therein.

4. The externally applicable agent to the skin according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein a moisturizer is further contained therein.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to an externally applicable agent to the skin and, more particularly, it relates to an externally applicable agent to the skin where antiseptic and antifungal actions are excellent and irritation to the skin is very little.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Many of cosmetics and externally applicable agent to the skin are composed of materials which are apt to be putrefied by microbes and, moreover, they are abundant in water and nutrients whereby microbes are apt to grow therein. Accordingly, there have been widely used antiseptic agents such

as parabens, sorbates, salicylates, dehydroacetates, benzoates, cationic active agents and phenols.

[0003] However, when the product containing such an antiseptic agent is used by the person whose skin is sensitive especially around the eye where the skin is weak, there are some cases of causing a problem of skin irritation. Therefore, it is the current state that the adding amount of the antiseptic agent is made as little as possible.

[0004] On the other hand, there is another problem that, when the adding amount is reduced to suppress the skin irritation, a sufficient preservation effect is not achieved whereby antiseptic and antifungal actions are insufficient and there is a possibility of putrefaction and denaturation as a result of the secondary microbe contamination.

[0005]

[Problems that the Invention is to Solve]

In view of the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have carried out an intensive investigation for various chemicals and combinations thereof in order to develop externally applicable agents to the skin containing no much amount of parabens and still having excellent antiseptic and antifungal actions and, as a result, they have found that, when phenoxyethanol and bisabolol are jointly used, a broad antibacterial spectrum is achieved giving excellent antiseptic and antifungal actions with little skin irritation whereupon the present invention has been achieved.

[0006] Thus, an object of the present invention is to provide an externally applicable agent to the skin which significantly suppresses the skin irritation and also has excellent antiseptic and antifungal actions.

[0007] Another object of the present invention is to provide an externally applicable agent to the skin having a high stability.

[0008]
[Means for Solving the Problems]

The externally applicable agent to the skin according to the present invention is characterized in containing phenoxyethanol and bisabolol. Phenoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monophenyl ether) is manufactured by addition of phenol to ethylene oxide in an alkaline solution followed by distilling and there are available Phenoxyethanol (Daiichi Kogyo Seiyaku; Lion), High Solv EPH (Matsumoto Kosho), etc. in the market. Bisabolol is one of sesquiterpene alcohols and is present in essential oil of flowers of chamomile and in lavender oil made in France. With regard to commercially available products, there are Chamilol (Iwase Cosphar and others), α -Bisabolol (Iwase Cosphar, Gokyo Sangyo and others), etc.

[0009] In the present invention, it is preferred the content of phenoxyethanol is 0.05-3.0% and that of bisabolol is 0.01-3.0%.

[0010] It is also preferred that the externally applicable agent to the skin according to the present invention contains an

ultraviolet ray absorber and/or a metal ion sequestering agent.

It is more preferred that a moisturizer is contained therein.

[0011] Examples of the ultraviolet ray absorber used in the present invention are ultraviolet ray absorbers of a benzoic acid type such as p-aminobenzoic acid; those of an anthranilic acid type such as methyl anthranilate; those of a salicylic acid type such as octyl salicylate, phenyl salicylate and homomethyl salicylate; those of a cinnamic acid type such as isopropyl p-methoxycinnamate, octyl p-methoxycinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, mono-2-ethylhexanoic acid glyceryl p-methoxycinnamate and [4-bis(trimethylsiloxy)methylsilyl-3-methylbutyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy cinnamate; those of a benzophenone type such as 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid and sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate; urocanic acid; ethyl urocanate; 2-phenyl-5-methylbenzoxazole; 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole; 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxybenzoylmethane; etc.

[0012] Examples of the metal ion sequestering agent are alanine, sodium edetate, sodium polyphosphate and sodium metaphosphate.

[0013] In addition to the above-mentioned essential components, the externally applicable agent to the skin according to the present invention may also be compounded with materials which

are commonly used in pharmaceuticals, semi-drugs, cosmetics, etc.

[0014] With regard to a moisturizer, there are available polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, glycerol, erythritol, diglycerol, xylitol, maltitol, maltose, D-mannitol, starch syrup, glucose, fructose, lactose, sodium chondroitin sulfate, sodium hyaluronate, sodium adenosine phosphate, sodium lactate, gallates, pyrrolidonecarboxylates, glucosamine, cyclodextrin, trehalose, etc.

[0015] With regard to a lower alcohol, there are available methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, etc.

[0016] With regard to an anionic surface-active agent, there are exemplified fatty acid soaps such as raw material for soap, sodium laurate and sodium palmitate; higher alkyl sulfates such as sodium lauryl sulfate and potassium lauryl sulfate; alkyl ether sulfates such as POE lauryl sulfate triethanolamine and POE lauryl sulfate sodium; N-acylsarcosines such as sodium salt of lauroylsarcosine; higher fatty acid amide sulfonates such as N-myristoyl-N-methyltaurine sodium, sodium coconut oil fatty acid methyl tauride and sodium lauryl methyl tauride; phosphate salts such as POE oleyl ether sulfate and POE stearyl ether phosphate; sulfosuccinates such as sodium di-2-ethylhexyl sulfosuccinate, sodium monolauroyl monoethanolamide polyoxyethylene sulfosuccinate and sodium

lauryl polypropylene glycol sulfosuccinate; alkyl benzenesulfonates such as sodium linear dodecyl benzenesulfonate, triethanolamine linear dodecyl benzenesulfonate and linear dodecyl benzenesulfonic acid; N-acylglutamates such as monosodium N-lauroylglutamate, disodium N-stearoylglutamate and monosodium N-myristoyl-L-glutamate; higher fatty acid ester sulfate salts such as sodium hydrogenated coconut oil fatty acid glycerol sulfate; sulfated oils such as Turkey red oil; POE alkyl ether carboxylic acids; POE alkyl aryl ether carboxylates; α -olefinsulfonates; higher fatty acid ester sulfonates; secondary alcohol sulfate salts; higher fatty acid alkylolamide sulfate salts; sodium lauroylmonoethanolamide succinate; ditriethanolamine N-palmitoylaspartate; and sodium caseinate.

[0017] With regard to lipophilic nonionic surface-active agent, there are exemplified sorbitan fatty acid esters such as sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan trioleate, diglycerol sorbitan penta-2-ethylhexyloate and diglycerol sorbitan tetra-2-ethylhexyloate; glycerol polyglycerol fatty acids such as mono-cottonseed oil fatty acid glycerol, glycerol monoerucate, glycerol sesquioleate, glycerol monostearate, glycerol α, α' -oleate pyroglutamate and glycerol monostearate malate; propylene glycol fatty acid

esters such as propylene glycol monostearate; hydrogenated castor oil derivatives; and glycerol alkyl ethers.

[0018] With regard to a hydrophilic nonionic surface-active agent, there are exemplified POE sorbitan fatty acid esters such as POE sorbitan monooleate, POE sorbitan monostearate, POE sorbitan monooleate and POE sorbitan tetraoleate; POE sorbitol fatty acid esters such as POE sorbitol monolaurate, POE sorbitan monooleate, POE sorbitol pentaoleate and POE sorbitol monostearate; POE glycerol fatty acid esters such as POE glycerol monostearate, POE glycerol monoisostearate and POE glycerol triisostearate; POE fatty acid esters such as POE monooleate, POE distearate, POE monodioleate and ethylene glycol distearate; POE alkyl ethers such as POE lauryl ether, POE oleyl ether, POE stearyl ether, POE behenyl ether, POE 2-octyldodecyl ether and POE cholestanol ether; POE alkyl phenyl ethers such as POE octyl phenyl ether, POE nonyl phenyl ether, POE dinonyl phenyl ether; pluaronic type substances such as Pluronic; POE.POP alkyl ethers such as POE.POP cetyl ether, POE.POP 2-decyltetradecyl ether, POE.POP monobutyl ether, POE.POP hydrogenated lanolin and POE.POP glycerol ether; tetra-POE-tetra-POP ethylenediamine condensates such as tetronic; POE castor oil hydrogenated castor oil derivatives such as POE castor oil, POE hydrogenated castor oil, POE hydrogenated castor oil monoisostearate, POE hydrogenated castor oil triisostearate and POE hydrogenated castor oil

monopyroglutamate monoisostearate; POE beeswax lanolin derivatives such as POE sorbitol beeswax; alkanolamides such as coconut oil fatty acid diethanolamide, monoethanolamide laurate and fatty acid isopropanolamide; POE propylene glycol fatty acid esters; POE alkylamines; POE fatty acid amides; sucrose fatty acid esters; POE nonylphenyl formaldehyde condensate; alkylethoxy dimethylamine oxides; and trioetyl phosphate.

[0019] With regard to an amphoteric surface-active agent, there are exemplified amphoteric surface-active agents of an imidazoline type such as sodium 2-undecyl-N,N,N-(hydroxyethylcarboxymethyl)-2-imidazoline and disodium 2-cocoyl-2-imidazolinium hydroxide-1-carboxyethyloxy; and those of a betaine type such as 2-heptadecyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethylimidazolinium betaine, lauryl dimethylaminoacetate betaine, alkylbetaine, amidobetaine and sulfobetaine.

[0020] With regard to a cationic surface-active agent, there are exemplified alkyl trimethylammonium salts such as stearyl trimethylammonium chloride and lauryl trimethylammonium chloride; dialkyl dimethylammonium salts such as distearyl dimethylammonium chloride; poly(N,N'-dimethyl-3,5-methylenepiperidinium) chloride; alkylpyridinium salts such as cetylpyridinium chloride; alkyl quaternary ammonium salts; alkyl dimethylbenzylammonium salts; alkylisoquinolinium

salts; dialkylmorpholinium salts; POE alkylamines; alkylamine salts; polyamine fatty acid derivatives; amyl alcohol fatty acid derivatives; benzalkonium chloride; and benzethonium chloride.

[0021] With regard to a water-soluble polymer, there are exemplified polymers of a vegetable type such as gum arabic, tragacanth, galactan, carob gum, guar gum, karaya gum, carrageenan, pectin, agar, queens seed (*Cydonia oblonga*), starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat) and algae colloid (brown algae extract); polymers of a microbe type such as dextran, succinoglucan and pullulan; polymers of an animal type such as collagen, casein, albumin and gelatin; polymers of a starch type such as carboxymethyl starch and methylhydroxypropyl starch; polymers of a cellulose type such as methylcellulose, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, sodium cellulosesulfate, hydroxypropyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose and cellulose powder; polymers of an alginic acid type such as sodium alginate and propylene glycol alginate; polymers of a vinyl type such as polyvinyl methyl ether, carboxyvinyl polymer and alkyl-modified carboxyvinyl polymer; polymers of a polyoxyethylene type; polymers of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer type; polymers of an acrylic type such as sodium polyacrylate, ethyl polyacrylate and polyacrylamide; polyethyleneimine; cationic polymers; and

water-soluble polymers of an inorganic type such as bentonite, aluminum magnesium silicate, laponite, hectorite and silicic acid anhydride.

[0022] With regard to a neutralizing agent, there are available 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, triethanolamine, sodium carbonate, etc.

[0023] With regard to a pH adjusting agent, there are available lactic acid, sodium lactate, citric acid, sodium citrate, glycolic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, dl-malic acid, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, ammonium hydrogen bicarbonate and sodium hydrogen phosphate.

[0024] With regard to an antioxidant, there are available ascorbic acid, α -tocopherol, dibutylhydroxytoluene, butylhydroxyanisole, etc.

[0025] With regard to an antibacterial agent, there are available benzoic acid, salicylic acid, phenolic acid, sorbic acid, p-hydroxybenzoates, p-chloro-m-cresol, hexachlorophene, benzalkonium chloride, chlorhexidine chloride, trichlorocarboanilide, photosensitive dyes, etc.

[0026] With regard to a pharmaceutical agent, there are available vitamins such as vitamin A oil, retinol, retinol palmitate, inositol, pyridoxine hydrochloride, benzyl nicotinate, nicotinamide, DL- α -tocopherol nicotinate, magnesium ascorbate phosphate, vitamin D₂ (ergocalciferol),

dl- α -tocopherol, dl- α -tocopherol acetate, pantothenic acid and biotin; hormones such as estradiol and ethynylestradiol; amino acids such as arginine, aspartic acid, cystine, cysteine, methionine, serine, leucine and tryptophane; anti-inflammatory agents such as allantoin, glycyrrhetic acid and azulene; whiteners such as arbutin; astringents such as zinc oxide and tannin; refreshing agents such as L-menthol and camphor; sulfur; lysozyme chloride; pyridoxine hydrochloride; γ -oryzanol; etc.

[0027] With regard to extracted liquids, there are available extract of *Houttuynia cordata*, extract of bark of *Phellodendron amurense*, extract of melilot, extract of *Lamium album* var. *barbatum*, extract of licorice root, extract of root of *Paeonia albiflora*, extract of *Saponaris officinalis*, extract of *Luffa cylindrical*, extract of bark of *Cinchona ledgeriana*, extract of *Saxifraga stolonifera*, extract of *Sophora flavescens*, extract of *kouhone*, extract of *Foeniculum vulgare*, extract of, primrose, extract of rose, extract of root of *Rehmannia glutinosa*, extract of lemon, extract of root of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*, extract of aloe, extract of rhizome of *Acorus asiaticus*, extract of leaves of *Eucalyptus globules*, extract of *Equisetum arvense*, extract of sage, extract of thyme, extract of tea leaves, extract of marine algae, extract of cucumber, extract of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, extract of *Rubus incisus*, extract of *Melissa officinalis*, extract of root of *Panax*

schinseng, extract of root of *Daucus carota*, extract of horse chestnut, extract of seeds of *Prunus persica*, extract of leaves of *Prunus persica*, extract of *Morus bombycis*, extract of *Centaurea cyanus*, extract of hamamelis, extract of placenta, extract of thymus, extract of silk, etc.

[0028] The above-listed pharmaceutical agents may be used in a free state. Alternatively, those which are able to form a salt may be used in a form of a salt with acid or base and those which have a carboxylic acid group may be used in a form of an ester. A lipophilic substance may be compounded within such an extent of being able to be emulsified.

[0029] With regard to a liquid fat/oil, there are available linseed oil, oil of seeds of *Camellia japonica*, macadamia nut oil, corn oil, mink oil, olive oil, avocado oil, oil of seeds of *Camellia sasanqua*, castor oil, safflower oil, oil of seeds of *Prunus ansu*, cinnamon oil, jojoba oil, grape oil, sunflower oil, almond oil, rapeseed oil, sesame oil, wheat germ oil, rice germ oil, rice bran oil, cotton seed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, tea fruit oil, primrose oil, egg yolk oil, cow's hind oil, liver oil, triglycerol, glycerol trioctanoate, glycerol triisopalmitate, etc.

[0030] With regard to a solid fat/oil, there are available cacao butter, coconut butter, palm oil, palm kernel oil, beef tallow, sheep fat, lard, horse fat, hydrogenated oil, hydrogenated castor oil, Japan wax, shear butter, etc.

[0031] With regard to a wax, there are available beeswax, candelilla wax, cotton wax, carnauba wax, bayberry wax, wax of *ibota* (Japanese privet), whale wax, montan wax, rice bran oil, lanolin, reduced lanolin, hard lanolin, kapok wax, sugar cane wax, jojoba wax, shellac wax, etc.

[0032] With regard to an ester oil, there are available octanoates such as cetyl octanoate; laurates such as hexyl laurate; myristates such as isopropyl myristate and octyldodecyl myristate; palmitates such as octyl palmitate; stearates such as isocetyl stearate; isostearates such as isopropyl isostearate; isopalmitates such as octyl isopalmitate; oleates such as isodecyl oleate; adipic acid diesters such as diisopropyl adipate; sebacic acid diesters such as diethyl sebacate; diisostearyl malate; etc.

[0033] With regard to a hydrocarbon oil, there are available liquid paraffin, ozocerite, squalane, squalene, pristane, paraffin, isoparaffin, ceresin, Vaseline, microcrystalline wax, etc.

[0034] With regard to a silicone oil, there are available linear siloxanes such as dimethyl polysiloxane, methylphenyl polysiloxane and methyl hydrogen polysiloxane; and cyclic siloxanes such as octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane and dodecamethyl cyclohexane siloxane.

[0035] With regard to a sterol, there are available cholesterol, sitosterol, phytosterol, lanosterol, etc.

[0036] If necessary, appropriate perfume, dye, etc. may be added to the externally applicable agent to the skin of the present invention within such an extent that transparency and stability are not deteriorated.

[0037]
[Examples]

The present invention will now be specifically illustrated by way of the following examples although the present invention is not limited to those examples only.

Compounding amounts in the tables are those in % by weight.

[0038]
(Example 1)

According to the compounding components of the formulations #1 and #2 of Table 1, there were prepared creams of an oil-in-water type (basic cosmetics) of various compositions where the concentrations of α -bisabolol and phenoxyethanol were different.

[0039] To be more specific, (2), (3) and (4) were dissolved in deionized water (1), the solution was heated at 50°C, then (5)-(8) heated at 60°C were added thereto and the mixture was stirred using a disperser. Further, (9)-(12) were added and the mixture was stirred well and cooled down to 35°C to prepare a cream.

Table 1

[0040]

Materials	Formula-	Formula-
	tion #1	tion #2
(1) Deionized water	balance	balance

(2)	Alkyl-modified carboxyvinyl polymer (Pemulen TR-2; B. F. Goodrich)	0.1	0.1
(3)	Carboxyvinyl polymer (Hibis Wako 104; Wako Pure Chem)	0.5	0.5
(4)	Sodium 2-hydroxy- 4-methoxybenzophenone- 5-sulfonate	-	0.1
(5)	Liquid paraffin	1.5	1.5
(6)	Squalane	2.0	2.0
(7)	Vaseline	4.0	4.0
(8)	α -Bisabolol	cf.Table 2	cf.Table 2
(9)	Potassium hydroxide		
(10)	1,3-Butylene glycol	10.0	10.0
(11)	Dynamite Glycerol		
(12)	Phenoxyethanol	cf.Table 2	cf.Table 2

[0041] The creams prepared as such were subjected to antiseptic and antifungal tests. The test method used was as follows.

[0042] (Evaluation of Antiseptic and Antifungal Effects)

Spores of fungi were inoculated in 10^4 cfu (colony forming unit), yeast previously incubated for 48 hours was inoculated in 10^4 cfu and bacteria previously incubated for 24 hours were inoculated in 10^6 cfu per 1 gram of the sample. After that,

numbers of survival microbe were confirmed by means of incubation and subjected to the following two-stage evaluation.

Thus, "o" is the case where the inoculated fungi were reduced to 100 cfu/g or less within four weeks, the inoculated yeast was reduced to 100 cfu/g or less within four weeks and the inoculated bacteria were reduced to 100 cfu/g or less within two weeks; and

"x" is the case where inoculated fungi, yeast and bacteria did not reach the above-mentioned level of "o".

[0043] The evaluation for "o" was given to the case where all of fungi, yeast and bacteria satisfied those conditions and, when even one of the microbe types did not satisfy the conditions, that was evaluated as "x".

[0044] Result of the evaluation test for antiseptic and antifungal effects is shown in Table 2. Both formulations #1 and #2 gave the result of Table 2.

[0045] As will be apparent from Table 2, antiseptic and antifungal effects of the creams were found to be satisfactory when phenoxyethanol and α -bisabolol were compounded together.

[0046]

Table 2

See original

A: α -Bisabolol; B: Phenoxyethanol

[0047]

Then, 43 kinds of creams of the formulations #1 and 43 kinds of creams of the formulation #2 which were evaluated as "o" in Table 2 were allowed to stand for one month at 50°C and observed to evaluate the stability of the creams.

[0048] The 43 kinds of the creams of #1 did not show separation, etc. even after one month and their stability was good. The 43 kinds of the creams of #2 showed better stability than those of #1 and, even after two months, no change was noted.

[0049] In addition, with regard to both creams of #1 and #2, even panelists having sensitive skin did not feel skin irritation at all.

[0050] (Example 2)

Oil-in-water type emulsions (basic cosmetics) were prepared according to the compounding components of Table 3.

[0051] (8)-(13) were added to pure water (15) and heated at 70°C, a composition which was prepared by dissolving (6), (7) and (14) in (1)-(5) followed by heating at 70°C was added thereto and the mixture was subjected to a preliminary emulsification. The emulsified particles were further made homogeneous, deaerated, filtered and cooled to give an oil-in-water emulsion.

[0052] Antifungal and antibacterial effects of the prepared oil-in-water emulsion were as high as those of the creams of Example 1. Skin irritation was very little as well.

[0053]

Table 3

Materials	Formulation
(1) Stearic acid	2.0
(2) Cetyl alcohol	1.5
(3) Vaseline	4.0
(4) Squalane	5.0
(5) Glycerol tri-2-ethylhexanoate	2.0
(6) α -Bisabolol	0.1
(7) Sorbitan monooleate	2.0
(8) Dipropylene glycol	5.0
(9) PEG 1500	3.0
(10) Phenoxyethanol	0.3
(11) Bark of <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	0.1
(12) Triethanolamine	1.0
(13) Sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone- 5-sulfonate	1.0
(14) Perfume	q.s.
(15) Pure water	balance

[0054] (Example 3)

Cosmetic lotions were manufactured according to the compounding components of Table 4.

[0055] (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (8) and (12) were dissolved in pure water (15) at room temperature, a composition prepared

by dissolving (4), (7), (9), (13) and (14) in ethanol (10) was added thereto and the resulting mixture was dissolved by stirring and filtered to prepare a cosmetic lotion.

[0056] Antifungal and antibacterial effects and stability of the cosmetic lotions prepared as such were as high as those of the creams of Example 1 and their skin irritation was very little as well.

[0057]

Table 4

Materials	Formulation
(1) Dipropylene glycol	3.0
(2) 1,3-Butylene glycol	2.0
(3) PEG 1500	2.0
(4) POE.POP Decyl tetradecyl ether	0.5
(5) Citric acid	0.02
(6) Sodium citrate	0.06
(7) α -Bisabolol	0.3
(8) EDTA.3Na.2H ₂ O	0.01
(9) Phenoxyethanol	0.1
(10) Ethanol	5.0
(11) 3-Methyl-3-methoxybutanol	3.0
(12) Sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate	0.1
(13) Dye	q.s.
(14) Perfume	q.s.
(15) Pure water	balance

[0018]

(Example 4)

Essences were manufactured according to the compounding components of Table 5.

[0019]

(4) and (5) were dissolved in pure water (15), then (1), (2) and (11) were dissolved therein successively and a composition prepared by a successive dissolving of (7)-(10), (12), (13) and (14) in ethanol (3) was added thereto to give a microemulsion.

[0060]

Finally, (6) was dissolved in a part of pure water (15), the solution was added to the above and the resulting mixture was stirred, deaerated and filtered to give an essence.

[0061] Antifungal and antibacterial effects and stability of the resulting essence were as high as those of the creams of Example 1 and the skin irritation was very little as well.

[0062]

Table 5

Materials	Formulation
(1) Dipropylene glycol	5.0
(2) PEG 400	5.0
(3) Ethanol	10.0
(4) Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.3
(5) Sodium alginate	0.3
(6) Potassium hydroxide	0.15
(7) α -Bisabolol	0.15
(8) POE Sorbitan monostearate	1.0

(9)	Sorbitan monooleate	0.5
(10)	Oleyl alcohol	0.5
(11)	Sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone- 5-sulfonate	0.1
(12)	Phenoxyethanol	0.2
(13)	Extract of <i>Sapindus mukurosi</i>	0.3
(14)	Perfume	q.s.
(15)	Pure water	balance

[0063]

[Advantages of the Invention]

According to the present invention or, in other words, when phenoxyethanol and α -bisabolol are compounded with an externally applicable agent to the skin, it is now possible to provide an externally applicable agent to the skin where the stability is excellent showing no separation upon being allowed to stand at high temperature and skin irritation is very much suppressed in spite of the fact that the agent has a strong suppressing action to all microbes such as fungi, yeasts and bacteria.

[0064] In addition, when an ultraviolet ray absorber and/or a metal ion sequestering agent are/is further compounded therewith, it is possible to provide an externally applicable agent to the skin having far higher stability.